



# Lake Roosevelt Visitor Guide

June 2006 to May 2007



## Fort Spokane Living History is Back!

After at two-year absence one of the park’s most popular programs is back. Living History has returned to the historic grounds of Fort Spokane. Come join us as we explore life at Fort Spokane in the 1880s when it was a military post. Discover what it was like for new recruits, seasoned soldiers and those civilians supporting life at the frontier post. Observe practice drill and firing of the mountain howitzer cannon and the 1873 Springfield “Trapdoor” rifles.

Programs are every Sunday morning during the summer at 11:00 a.m. in front of the Guardhouse/Visitor Center and last approximately 1 hour.

## Your Fees at Work

Since the creation of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area in 1946, a total of 27 campgrounds, 22 boat launches and courtesy docks, and an assortment of picnic areas, swim beaches, trails, and marinas have been built and are being maintained by the National Park Service.

Through the years it became difficult to get funding to maintain quality services not only at Lake Roosevelt, but in the other

nearly 400 units that make up the National Park System. In 1996, to address these needs, Congress directed Federal land management agencies to implement the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. Previous to 1996, the majority of recreation fees collected at park entrances, campgrounds, boat launches, etc. was returned to the U. S. Treasury. ***Under the Fee Demo initiative, 100% of the fees generated at Lake Roosevelt’s campgrounds and launch ramps will be used here at the park.*** Un-

der this concept, visitors will directly support services and facilities enjoyed during their visit to that specific National Park Service area.

Approximately \$381,000.00 collected from campground and launch fees was retained at Lake Roosevelt in 2005. Here are just two examples of where your fee money is being spent in Fiscal Year 2006:

## Improvements at Gifford and Kamloops

Regular visitors to the Gifford campground courtesy dock area may have noticed some changes taking place. The park’s maintenance crew is disassembling the three current docks and using their parts to create one larger, more stable dock. The project has two goals: to make the docks accessible at lower lake levels and to make it more user friendly.

The current courtesy docks at Gifford are accessible down to the 1283’ lake level. Where it is feasible, the park intends to make all the courtesy docks accessible to the 1278’ lake level. Last year they lowered the courtesy docks at Hunter’s campground, but not all the park’s docks will be lowered. The shoreline is the deciding factor of which docks will be lowered. A steep shoreline would mean an unacceptably steep gangway. A gradual decent to the water would make the gangway too long. For sites that have suitable shorelines the first priority is to lower docks at high use areas.

The configuration of the dock at Gifford is also changing. The previous docks were long and narrow, but the new dock will have “fingers” coming off each side. This will make the dock more stable in windy conditions and allow for the same number of boats to use the one dock that used all three old docks.

Kamloops campground looks a little different these days as well. This past fall and winter the park’s maintenance crew has made some improvements for your safety and convenience. The on-lane road was

widened so drivers no longer have to pull off the road at the corners to let others pass. The entrance was also squared up to the county road to allow for better visibility.

For convenience the campsites were also widened, made more level and new fire rings were installed. Site number one was made compliant with the Americans Disability Act (ADA). The picnic table and fire ring are now wheelchair accessible. The pad was widened to 20 feet and crushed gravel was added to make the entire site more accessible.



### 2 Park Information

Where are the visitor centers? When are they open? How much does it cost to camp or launch a boat? Do I need a fishing license? Look on page 2 to get the details.

### 4 Safety

Going boating and need to know what’s required to legally boat on Lake Roosevelt? Wondering where you can hunt in the Recreation Area? The answers are on page 4.

### 5 Things to Do

When and where are the ranger programs? Where do I get a Junior Ranger paper? Where can I hike in the park? Are there any special events going on in the park? Find the answers on page 5.

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VISITOR CENTER AND INFORMATION

All areas have information, boat launch permits, Golden Age and Access Passports. Starred (\*) areas have book sales and the Visitor Center has exhibits. Dates and times are subject to change.

Park Headquarters\*

1008 Crest Drive  
Coulee Dam, WA 99116  
509.633.9441

South District & Fort Spokane\*

44150 District Office Lane N  
Davenport, WA 99122  
509.725.2715

North District & Kettle Falls

1368 Kettle Park Rd.  
Kettle Falls, WA 99141  
509.738.6366

District & HQ Office Hours

- Monday - Friday 8 a.m.-4 p.m.
- Closed on Federal holidays

**Fort Spokane Visitor Center\*** is located in the Guardhouse on the grounds of Historic Fort Spokane. 509.633.3836

**Kettle Falls Information Station\*** is located near the entrance to the Kettle Falls marina. 509.738.6366 ext 115

National Park Service Campgrounds

Year-round camping is available at most of Lake Roosevelt’s 27 National Park Service (NPS) managed campgrounds.

Individual Campsites:

- \$10.00 per night per campsite May 1 - September 30.
- \$5.00 per night per campsite October 1 - April 30.
- Payment: cash or check.
- No more than 2 vehicles (truck and boat trailer or RV and car or 2 cars); no more than 10 people per campsite.
- Valid Golden Age and Access Passport holders receive 50% discount.
- Individual campsites reservable May 1 - September 30 at:  
Kettle Falls | Fort Spokane | Keller Ferry | Spring Canyon.  
The rest are first-come, first-served. Call the reservation number below.
- Campsites must be reserved seven days in advance and there is a two-night minimum stay; three-nights minimum stay during holidays.
- No hookups or showers in any of the NPS campgrounds.
- Crowded conditions exist in some campgrounds—so plan ahead.

Groupsites and Reservations:

- Groupsites by reservation only.
- For reservations call toll free 877.444.6777, TDD 877.833.6777, International 518.885.3639 or on-line at [www.ReserveUSA.com](http://www.ReserveUSA.com).

Beach Camping:

- No camping fee at boat-in-only campsites.
- No beach fires** on the exposed lakebed or beaches managed by the National Park Service between May 1 and November 1.This season coincides with an increased potential for wildfires, which cause the loss of park resources and endanger the property of our park neighbors.
- Marine sanitation devices (MSDs) are required for anyone camping from or aboard a boat. Because plastic bags clog and cause portable toilet dump stations to fail, homemade devices such as plastic bag-lined buckets or cans are not acceptable alternatives. Plastic bags or other containers contaminated with human waste cannot legally be disposed of in dumpsters.



Dispose of All Waste Properly.

Dumping ANYTHING—including human or pet waste—on the shores or in the waters of Lake Roosevelt is illegal and unsanitary.

Boat Launches

Fees are charged year-round at all NPS boat launches regardless of boat type. Payment may be made by cash or check.

Daily launch permits:

- Available at self-registration fee stations at each launch ramp.
- \$6.00 for seven consecutive days from date of purchase.

Annual permits:

- Valid from purchase date until December 31 of the same year.
- \$30 January 1 - April 30.
- \$40 May 1 - September 30.
- \$20 October 1 - December 31.
- May be purchased in person or by mail.
- Purchase annual permits in person at the Park Headquarters, North and South District Offices.
- By mail: Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Headquarters mailing address on this page with a personal or cashier's check, payable to the National Park Service. Include your Golden Age or Access Passport number if you have one, for a 50% discount.

Fishing License

Children 14 and younger may fish without a license. A Washington State fishing license is required for all others to fish the waters or from the shores of Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area.\* If fishing on the waters of Lake Roosevelt outside of the recreation area, a tribal permit may be required in addition to a Washington State license. Please contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (509) 258-7750 and the Colville Reservation (509) 634-2110 or the Spokane Reservation (509) 258-7750 for tribal license requirements.

\*Licensing regulations may change for the Spokane River Arm of Lake Roosevelt. For the latest information, contact the numbers listed above.

Golden Age & Golden Access Passports

The Golden Age and Access Passports are lifetime entrance passes to national parks, monuments, and other areas administered by the federal government. The passport also entitles the holder to a 50% discount on user fees at boat launches and camping.

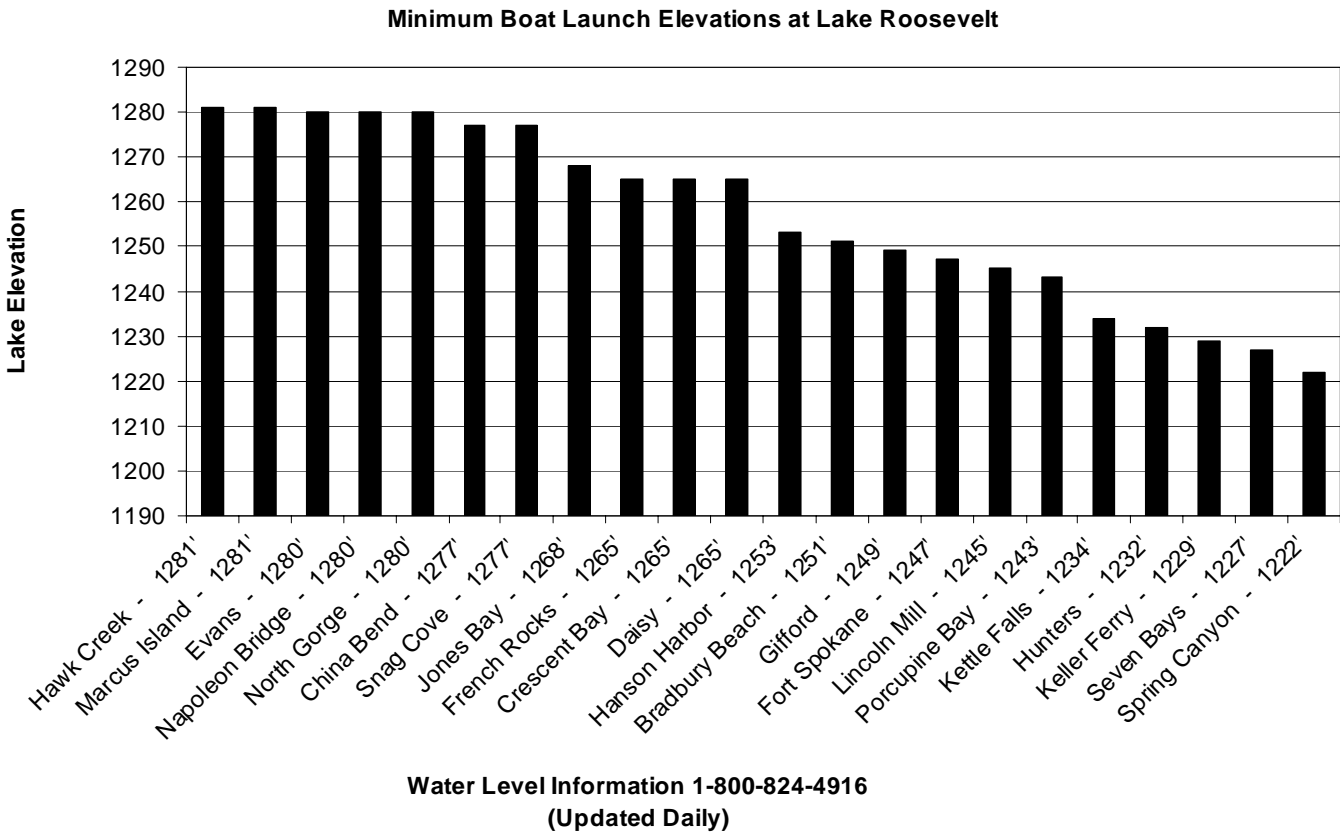
Golden Age Passports are available only to U.S. citizens or permanent residents 62 years of age or older for a one-time \$10 fee. Golden Access Passports are issued free of charge to U.S. citizens or permanent residents of any age who are blind or permanently disabled. These passports may be obtained at any of the Visitor Information Stations or District Offices in the park.

Passports **cannot** be issued by mail. You must come to an issuing office to sign for the passport.



Boat Launch Elevations

Seasonal fluctuations regularly affect lake levels and access to boat launch facilities at Lake Roosevelt. For current lake elevation, call the Bureau of Reclamation at 800.824.4916 or visit [www.nps.gov/laro](http://www.nps.gov/laro) It can be dangerous to boat without an accurate navigational chart. You can purchase them at the District Offices, Visitor Information Centers, or by calling 509.738.6366 ext.115, or on the web at [www.nps.gov/laro](http://www.nps.gov/laro)



Bald Eagles at Lake Roosevelt



Bald eagles maintain a large over-wintering population (200+) in the area surrounding the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area from November through March annually. More than 10 bald eagle nests are in the vicinity and appear to be becoming more productive each year. Bald eagle habitat is usually associated with large bodies of water that provide an abundant source of food. Eagles feed primarily on fish, waterfowl, and carrion.

What to Know About Bald Eagles

During the breeding season, bald eagles establish and defend territories. Mated adults usually return to the same breeding territory each year. Thus, a newly-mated pair must find a territory that is unoccupied. If one member of a pair dies, the other will remate. The territory must have a suitable nesting site and be near water with an adequate supply of food.



The female eagle usually lays two white, three-inch eggs in late March or early April. Both adults incubate the eggs starting when the first one is laid. The first egg hatches about 40 days later. Both parents feed the downy white chicks. They carry fish back to the nest, tear off bits with their beaks and place the food in the chicks' beaks. Eggs and chicks are vulnerable to the effects of severe weather and predation from great horned owls, ravens and raccoons. Many chicks don't survive the first year.

Eagles are able to fly by the time they are three months old. They exercise their wings and soon leave the nest. For several weeks, they stay near the nest site and the adults as they become familiar with the area and learn how to find food.

What You Can Do To Help

Lake Roosevelt encourages visitors to become informed about bald eagles and get involved with protecting bald eagles by: reporting active nest locations to the NPS staff; avoiding bald eagle nests during the breeding season (February 15-August 1); volunteering to participate in the winter bald eagle surveys. For more information or to report bald eagle activities at Lake Roosevelt contact: Jerald Weaver 509-633-9441ext 128.

Washington State Boating Regulations to Change in 2008

In an attempt to reduce boating accidents Washington State recently passed a mandatory boater education law that will take effect in 2008. A license will be required to operate a motorboat on the waters within the state. The phase-in period for all boat operators to obtain a boat license begins January 1 of each of the following years for the designated ages:

- 2008 - 20 years old and younger;
- 2009 - 25 years old and younger;
- 2010 - 30 years old and younger;
- 2011 - 35 years old and younger;
- 2012 - 40 years old and younger;
- 2013 - 50 years old and younger;
- 2014 - 60 years old and younger;
- 2015 - 70 years old and younger;
- 2016 - All boat operators.

This law does not affect non Washington State residents who do not operate a vessel within Washington State for more than 60 consecutive days.

For more information go to [www.parks.wa.gov/boating.asp](http://www.parks.wa.gov/boating.asp).

develop the different programs identified in the 5 Year Plan. These focus groups will help plan the types of activities, grade level, resource materials and training desired, as well as partner in the development in order to secure funds. The next step will be seeking funds, through grants, to develop and present the programs.

In addition to analyzing the park and education community's needs the park has begun development and revision of programs and materials about Fort Spokane. A new Fort Spokane educator's guide for grades 3-8 is now available for free from the park. The new guide, "Fort Spokane: A Cultural Crossroads" provides information and activities about all three eras of the fort: military, Indian boarding school and tuberculosis hospital. New in-park lessons and activities for schools visiting Fort Spokane are also being tested. A full program will be available during the 2006-2007 school year.

To obtain a copy of the educator's guide, make reservations for your class to participate in the Fort Spokane education program or to become involved in helping to plan

the future of Lake Roosevelt NRA's Education Program contact the park's Education Specialist at: 509.633.9188 ext. 12 or by email at: [Janice\\_Elvidge@nps.gov](mailto:Janice_Elvidge@nps.gov)

New Education Program At Lake Roosevelt

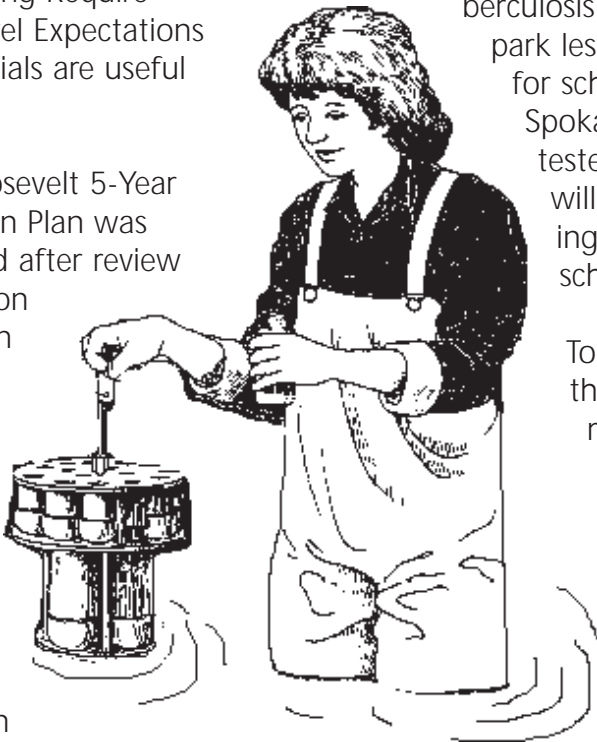
During the 2005-2006 school year the park's education specialist began evaluating the park's existing Education Program and formulating a 5-Year Parks As Classrooms Education Development Plan that calls for a comprehensive education program that serves the needs of the education community and park management. This plan will guide development of programs and materials for all ages for the next 5 years.

To make the new Education Program useful to both the education community and the park, a number of meetings were held with educators throughout the Lake Roosevelt region, focusing on the park's goals and the education community's needs. An inventory of those needs and their subject matter courses offered related to the themes of LARO was created and compared to a list of program themes prioritized by park staff.

All new education programs will be aligned with Washington State standards including the Essential Academic Learning Requirements (EALRS) and Grade Level Expectations (GLE) to ensure that all materials are useful to educators in the state.

A draft of the 2006 Lake Roosevelt 5-Year Parks As Classrooms Education Plan was completed this last spring and after review by park staff and the education community, will be finalized in late Fall 2006.

An Education Advisory Board will then be formed of those educators and community members willing to help guide the park's new Education Program into the future. This board will consist of 6 to 8 members. In addition, many educators who participated in the meetings have volunteered to help the park identify and develop specific program components and test new materials. Focus groups will be used to plan and



Boating is one of the most popular recreation activities at Lake Roosevelt. With over 2000 watercraft on the lake during the year it is important to know the rules of the water AND how to stay safe. Here is a checklist of some of the required equipment needed to boat legally and safely on Lake Roosevelt.

Lake Roosevelt Required Equipment Checklist						
	Boats less Than 16'	Boats 16' to less Than 26'	Boats 26' to 40'	Boats 40' to 65'	PWC	Human Powered any Length
	Class A	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3		
Certificate of Number on Board	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
Registration Numbers	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
PFDS: Type I, II, III, or V	x (2)	x (2)	x	x	x (1)	x
PFD: Type IV	n/a	x	x	x	x	n/a
Fire Extinguisher	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
Flame Arrestor (3)	x	x	x	x	x	n/a
Horn, whistle, or bell	x	x	x	x	x	x
Navigation Lights (4)	x	x	x	x	n/a	n/a
1) Those on PWC must wear a personal flotation device at all times. 2) Children 12 and under are required to wear US Coast Guard approved life jackets. 3) All gasoline engines except outboard engines. 4) Must use navigation lights between sunset and sunrise. PFDs must be readily accessible for each person in the watercraft.						

## Best Way to Meet a Protection Ranger at Lake Roosevelt NRA

Listed below are some of the rules and regulations for which visitors are most often cited at Lake Roosevelt.

### FIRES

Lighting or maintaining fires anywhere but designated areas such as:

- Campsites where fire receptacles are provided by the NPS.
- The exposed lakebed from **November 1 to May 1**, when the fire danger rating for the park is at or below level 2.

Not using approved receptacles such as:

- Park provided fire grates.
- Portable Propane Campfire units that are UL approved.

Not adhering to the following established conditions for fires when and where allowed:

- Fire size must be less than three feet in diameter.
- Fires must be at least 10 feet from the nearest beach logs, structure or vegetation.

### HUNTING

- Within ½ mile from developed areas.
- Out of state authorized hunting season and without proper permits/licenses in possession.

### FIREWORKS

- Use or possession of fireworks.

### REFUSE

- Not using a required marine sanitation device (MSD) when camping from a boat.
- Disposing of human waste from MSD's into restroom facility toilets, trash receptacles, or in any other manner.

### DESTRUCTION OF RESOURCE

- Disturbing, defacing, removing, or digging upon natural, cultural and archeological resources within the recreation area.
- Off road driving.
- Using a metal/mineral detector.

### PROPERTY

- Leaving property unattended for longer than 24 hours.
- Retaining (anchoring) a vessel on the waters of the recreation area for more than 30 days per year, unless in a marina.
- Leaving mooring buoys or shore anchors when a vessel is not attached.

### BOAT LAUNCHING

- Not using designated launch sites to launch or recover vessels.
- Not displaying annual passes in the lower, driver side, front windshield of towing vehicle.
- Operating a vessel with a noise level over 82 decibels when measured from 82 feet away.

### PETS

- Having a pet off leash.
- Not cleaning up after a pet.
- Leaving a pet unattended.

See Park Superintendent's compendium or bulletin boards for specific regulations.

## They Don't Work If You Dont Wear 'Em!

Have you ever thought you could fasten a safety belt during an accident in time to save your life? Of course not! That is why you buckle up as soon as you get in the car. Unfortunately, people don't think the same way when they get in a boat. Most life jackets, a boat's safety belt if you will, are tucked away inside closed cabinets. Sure they are clean and dry and you don't have to worry about them blowing away, but are they doing the job you bought them for? Okay, maybe, if you only bought them to avoid a ticket from the ranger. However, if you think about it, you really did buy them to save your life and the lives of your passengers. But they don't work if you don't wear them. Maybe you just don't like how the old, bulky, bright or-ange ones fit. Try investing in some of today's newer styles that are now much



Inflatable Jacket

more comfort-able than they were ten years ago.

Inflatable jack-ets are prob-ably the most comfortable. But they do have some drawbacks. The cartridge needs to be checked often in order to be sure they are going to work when you

need them. They usually are not designed to withstand high impacts such as falling off a speeding boat and are susceptible to being punctured. But as we have said before, life jackets don't work if you don't wear them. So if you think you'll wear an inflatable jacket and inspect it, then this could be the right jacket for you.

Another comfortable life jacket is the mesh top. This allows for easy arm movement and for the wearer to stay cooler in the summer months. The only thing that needs to be checked on these jackets, the same with all other jackets, is material and fasteners.

You like your old life jacket and don't want to switch? To be sure it will work when you need it, do an inspection on it. The material should not have sun damage. If it has turned a lighter color, it means the material has been weakened and may rip more easily. The same is true for stains: the integrity of the material has been compromised. If the outer material rips and the floatation material comes out, the life jacket isn't going to do you any good. Zippers, buckles, and ties should be checked to make sure they still work as well. Just putting the jacket on isn't enough. It needs to be fastened securely to work properly. An unfastened life jacket could fly off during an accident. The old Kapok life jackets should be given the squeeze test. Air escaping means it is no longer working properly. Life jackets should **not** be stored with their zippers and buckles fastened, but left opened for ease in don-ning them.

Federal law states every person on board a boat must have a life jacket that fits them and is in good condition. Be one of those people who go above and beyond the requirements....don't just have it, wear it!

## Special Events

### Lake Roosevelt Night Skies

Join us for a night of stargazing! We will explore the sky and help you discover its secrets! Bring your own binoculars and telescopes if you have them! Dates and locations below.

**Saturday, June 24, 9 p.m. to midnight**

- **City of Marcus**
- With the Spokane Astronomical Society
- 509.738.6266 ext.115 for details

The following run **9 p.m. to midnight.**

**Friday, July 21 & August 25**  
**Spring Canyon Campground**

**Friday, August 11**  
**Steamboat Rock State Park**

**Saturday, August 12**  
**Keller Ferry Campground**

509.633.9188 ext.12 for details

### Paddle Days

**Saturday, July 15, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.**

Free lessons in canoeing, kayaking, sailing, snorkeling and much more. Bring sunscreen and wear swim clothes. Call 509.738.6366 ext.115 for details. Located at Colville Flats four miles south of Kettle Falls.

### Perseid Meteor Overnight Canoe Trip

**Saturday–Sunday, August 12 & 13**

The Perseid Meteor Shower is best experienced in a dark quiet campground after 11 p.m. Join park rangers on an overnight canoe trip for the event. **Must RSVP.** Call 509.738.6366 ext. 115 to RSVP.

### Encampment at Fort Spokane

**Saturday–Sunday, July 1 & 2**

Come see what military life was like on the frontier in the late 1800s, as volunteers camp out on the parade grounds! Call 509.633.9836 for more information.

Campground, has signs explaining the history of the falls, the mission, and the Hudson's Bay Company's influence on the area. The view of the river is rivaled only by the abundance of plants you will find along the trail.

**Old Kettle Town Site Trail:** Like a specter from the past, the old Kettle Falls town site still lingers in the imagination of many who visit. Walking the locust-lined sidewalks past the lonely foundations and steps to a now vanished house brings visions of a once thriving community. The one-mile trail, starting at the Kettle Falls Information Station, offers a chance to see how nature takes back her space. As you meander down to the swim beach and playground, it's not unusual to see a great blue heron take flight from the marsh, or osprey and bald eagles soaring overhead.

**The Sentinel Trail:** For 20 years Fort Spokane was a lonely outpost for soldiers acting as a barrier between the Indian Reservations and the encroachment of settlers. The demise of the fort in the 1890s brought about a second life for the fort, that of an Indian boarding school and then a tuberculosis hospital. Along the two-mile trail, signs give clues to how people lived here for almost 50 years. For the adventurous, the trail climbs approximately 300 feet to the top of the bluff, providing you a spectacular view of the fort grounds and the confluence of the Columbia and Spokane rivers. A **NEW** free trail guide about Fort Spokane is available.

**Bunchgrass Prairie Nature Trail:** At Spring Canyon Campground you are in a Bunchgrass Prairie community within an upper Sonoran life zone. The area is characterized by cold winters and hot, dry summers. The balance of life in these harsh extremes is very delicate. In the Bunchgrass Prairie, moisture is scarce—rain filters rapidly through the sandy soil, leaving no surplus beyond that which the plants can immediately absorb. As you walk along the trail you will discover wild roses, rock-eating lichens, and different animals that call the grasslands home. A free trail guide is available at the beginning of the trail for you to use.

## Ranger Programs

Do you want to go canoeing but you don't have a canoe? Do you want to know why people have been coming here for nearly 9000 years? Do you want to take a hike and learn about the different plants and trees at the park? Then head to a campground bulletin board near you to find a list of weekly Ranger led activities here at Lake Roosevelt. The following is a brief summary of the possible programs the park offers during the summer.

### Hiking

Join a ranger-led hike to explore the bunchgrass prairie ecosystem or learn about St. Paul's Mission. Topics and length of hikes vary.

### Campfire Programs

Come gather around the campfire at one of our amphitheaters and learn about the natural or cultural features of Lake Roosevelt.

### Canoe Trips

Join a ranger for a free canoe trip on the lake. We supply the canoes, paddles and life jackets. Beginners welcome, but an adult must accompany children under 16. First come, first served.

### Kids' Programs

Kids can have some fun discovering the diversity of Lake Roosevelt. From salmon to fire, there is something for everyone at our kids' programs.

## TAKE A HIKE!

**Looking for a little peace and quiet?** Want a nice place to view birds and wildlife or learn about the history around Lake Roosevelt? Maybe you just want to stretch your legs after a long ride. If so, then you want to find one of Lake Roosevelt's four self-guided walking trails that will take you back in time so you can explore the history and geology of the lake or simply enjoy the beauty of its diverse scenery and terrain.

**Mission Point Trail:** A crossroads of time and cultures. For nearly 9000 years people have been drawn to Kettle Falls for the abundant fishing. It attracted tribes to set up seasonal communities that would take nearly 1000 fish a day for their winter supplies. Explorer David Thompson's arrival at the tribal fishing grounds nearly 200 years ago was the first of many cultures to cross paths with the natives. His visit was soon followed by the establishment of the British fur trading post, Fort Colville. Amiable neighbors, the traders did not want to colonize the area, but profit from its fur resources. The priests who served the fur traders brought their traditions, which many of the tribes adopted, establishing a need for St. Paul's mission. That restored mission stands where it did over a hundred years ago—a reminder of the many paths that have crossed at Mission Point. A ¼-mile trail, one mile from the Kettle Falls



*Mission Point Trail*



## Hey Kids! Here is your chance to become a Junior Ranger!

**To begin your Junior Ranger training:**

1. Pick up a free Junior Ranger newspaper at Spring Canyon, Fort Spokane or Kettle Falls Visitor Centers, a campground host or a Ranger on the water.
2. Follow the directions in the paper and complete the activities.
3. Hike a park trail located at Spring Canyon, Fort Spokane and Kettle Falls or walk along the beach with your parents.
4. Attend a ranger program at one of the larger campgrounds of Lake Roosevelt during the summer. Check the campground bulletin board for dates and times of programs near you.
5. When you're finished, take your newspaper to a visitor center or the campground host to be checked and receive your free Junior Ranger Patch.

**You're now a Lake Roosevelt Junior Ranger for life!**

## Boat-in Campsites



### Sterling Point:

- Has several sites and is intermittently busy.
- Sites are semi-shaded with ponderosas and lots of room between the bitterbrush.
- As with most boat-in sites, getting there mid-week is best because it is not always full. The section of the lake is moderate to very busy.
- Has some nice sandy beaches for wading on one side, rocky/sandy on the other side.
- Plenty of beach for boats to tie off.
- One pit toilet.
- Located at one of the most scenic parts of the lake. Showcases the Okanogan highlands, the lava cliffs, and the ice age lake/Missoula Flood sands. It is at the border between the steppe desert and the forested Okanogan highlands.
- A short distance (up to 30 minutes depending on the speed of your boat) from 7 Bays.

### Crystal Cove (Spokane River)

- Only one site.
- Some shade, next to a very steep forested hill.
- Often occupied. Located in a very busy part of the Spokane Arm so boats are zooming by often.
- Mostly sandy, but the beach area is small.
- Fairly easy boat tie-off area, with deep water right off shore. Some submerged rocks near the shore on either side of sandy area.
- One toilet.
- View across to undeveloped portion of the Spokane reservation. Located on a north facing slope therefore cooler and thicker mixed conifer forest.
- Only a few minutes from Two Rivers/Fort Spokane, up to 10 minutes by houseboat.

### Ponderosa (Spokane River)

- Four sites.
- Lots of shade, one site on the beach.
- Moderately busy, seldom full. A lot of boat traffic.
- Very nice, sandy beach.
- Long distance to trees for boat tie-off when water isn't at full pool.
- One toilet.
- Long views to the east or west depending on site, view across to relatively undeveloped Spokane Reservation side. Thick ponderosa forest on glacial lake sands. Nice exposures of ripped up parts of lake sediments by Missoula Floods.
- McCoys marina almost across from it, only a few minutes from Two Rivers/Fort Spokane, up to 15 minutes by houseboat.

### Detillion

- Four to five sites.
- Shady sites, lots of room to move around.
- Very busy, often full with very large groups, lots of boat traffic.
- Poor beach quality. Very rocky. Enclosed cove for swimming.
- Very good boat tie-off at docks.
- Two toilets.
- Looks across to Spokane Reservation.
- Same distance to supplies as Ponderosa.

### Enterprise

- Four to five sites.
- Very nice, some more shady than others.
- Very busy, often full.
- Excellent beach. Lots of sand.
- Challenging tie off. Beach approach is shallow. You are likely to get your feet wet.
- Three toilets.
- Very nice, undeveloped area, on a quieter part of the lake. Moose have been seen swimming here. Mostly ponderosas on glacial lake sands.
- This site is more remote, 30 minutes to an hour depending on the speed of your boat to Two Rivers, or 15 to 30 minutes to Hunters (no supplies availableat Hunters campground.)



### Plum Point

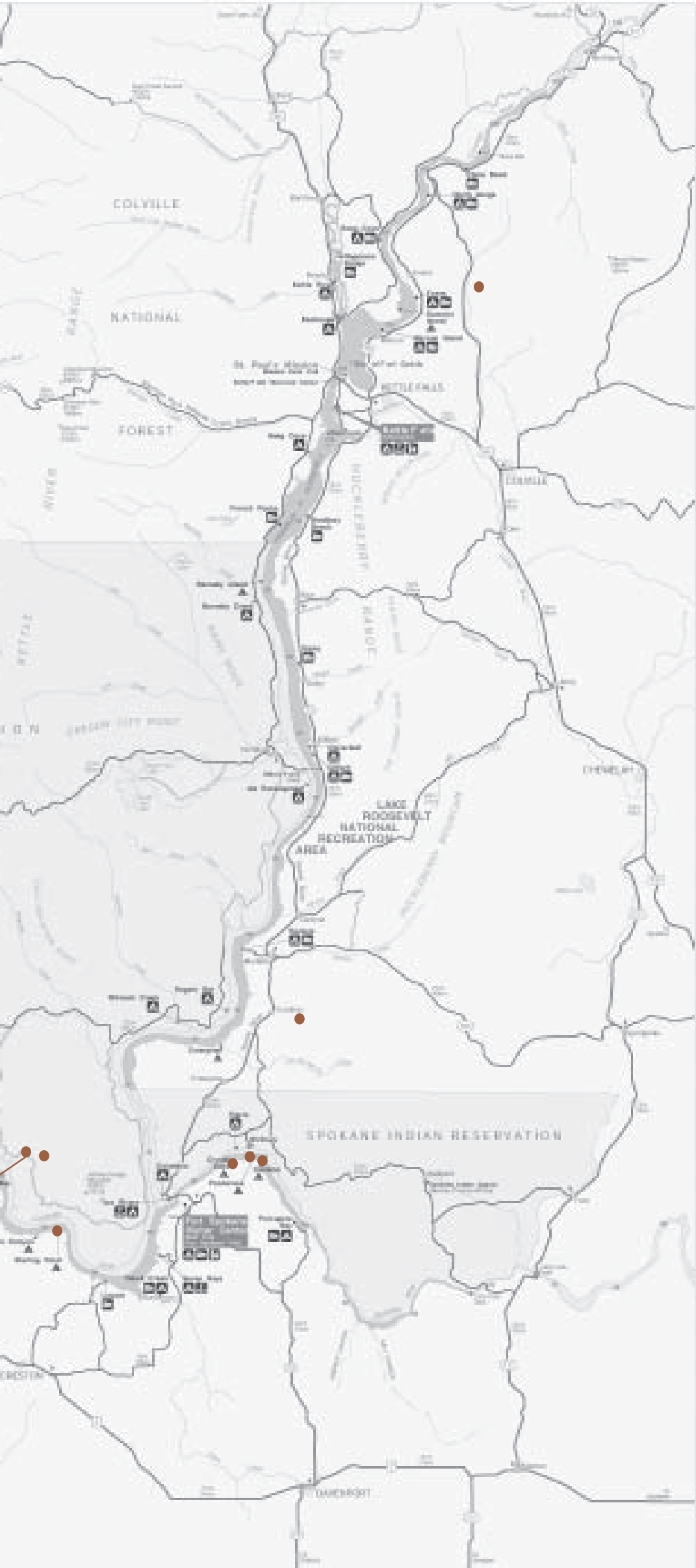
- Four sites.
- Picnic table, firerings, tent area.
- Some large shade trees.
- Two pit toilets.
- Nice sandy cove for boat camping.

- 60-foot dock.
- Nice sandy beach.

### Penix Canyon

- Three sites.
- Picnic tables, fire rings, tent area.
- One pit toilet.
- Several pine trees in the campground.



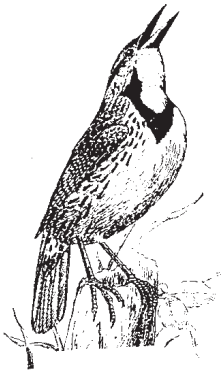


Scout Camp Area

- One vault toilet and floating dump station.
- Mile long sandy beach with limited shade for tent camping.
- This is a very busy spot with 50 plus tents on some weekends.

Summer Island

- One pit toilet.
- Picnic tables.
- Fire rings.
- Long sandy beach.
- Popular area for houseboats.
- Several shaded areas.



What You Need to Know About Beach Camping

**Fees:** Beach camping is free on National Park Service lands. Consult a map so you know if you are on NPS lands, or that of the Spokane or Colville Tribes. Check with the tribes for their beach camping fees. You will find their phone numbers in this Visitor Guide.

**Beach Fires:** Fires are not allowed on exposed lakebed between May 1 and November 1. When not prohibited, campfires are allowed inside an NPS installed metal ring or concrete pad throughout the park.

**Marine Sanitation Device (MSD):** All beach campers must bring and use an approved MSD. All waste must be taken to a dump station at one of our campgrounds or to one of the floating toilets along the lake. If you stay in a designated site where the NPS provides an outhouse, you do not need an MSD.

**Changing water levels:** Be aware of the lake level. It can change as much as a foot in a 24-hour period. You may need to re-moor your boat on shore so you don't get stranded.



**Phone reception:** Many areas of this lake are not set up for cellular or digital phone use. Make sure you tell someone where you are going and when you will be back before you leave for your camping or boating adventure.

**Emergency Assistance:** When you get hurt, being far away from help is a liability. In the locations along the lake away from a major facility, emergency help can be more than a half-hour away. You may want a marine radio to call for help so that you can communicate better with the outside world.

**Gas:** Some areas of the lake have a greater concentration of on-water gas stations than others. Kettle Falls is the furthest north supplier of gasoline you will find.

Lets Go For A Swim

Looking for a good place to swim and perhaps picnic for the day? Lake Roosevelt has several designated swim beaches ranging from primitive with only vault toilets to developed areas with bathrooms and playgrounds. Below is a list of our beaches and amenities.

	Toilets	Playground	Swim Dock	Picnic Tables	Picnic Shelter	Info Station	BBQ Grills	Port-a-potty	Running Water	Hiking Trail	Cold Shower
Name											
Evans	x	x	x	x					x		
Marcus Island *	x		x	x							
Kettle Falls *	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Colville Flats				x				x			
Bradbury Beach	x		x	x			x				
Cloverleaf	x		x	x			x				
Fort Spokane	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Keller Ferry	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		
Spring Canyon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Porcupine	x	x	x	x			x				
Hunters	x	x	x	x	x		x				x

\* May not have water when lake levels are low.

Floods, Sculpter of the Landscape

The unique landscape of the Grand Coulee area was formed by floods of lava and water.

Miocene Landscape

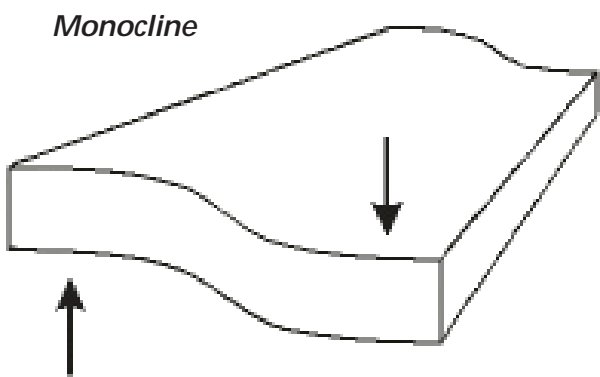
About 20 million years ago, during the Miocene, the landscape of central Washington consisted of mountains, valleys, streams and lakes. Trees, shrubs and plants flourished in a moist, temperate climate. Sequoia, oak, elm, hickory, cypress, chestnut, ginkgo, and other large trees grew in profusion.

Lava Flows

During the late Miocene and the early Pliocene, one of the largest basaltic lava floods ever to appear on the earth's surface engulfed about 63,000 square miles of the Pacific Northwest. Over a period of perhaps 10 to 15 million years floods of lava flows poured out of fissures, eventually accumulating to a thickness of more than 6,000 feet. As

these ancient lake beds are found fossil leaf impressions, petrified wood, fossil insects, and bones of vertebrate animals.

Between one and 25 million years ago several types of animals existed in the Columbia Basin. Among these were the sloth, and perhaps thousands of varieties of insects and fish.



Folding of the Plateau

At the end of the outpouring of lava, tremendous forces deep

within the earth began to warp the plateau in several places. A general uplift of the mountainous region in the north caused the entire plateau to tilt slightly to the south. This tilting and associated stair step rock folds, called monoclines, in the vicinity of Coulee City and Soap Lake, played an important role in the formation of the Grand Coulee.



Lava Fissure

the molten rock came to the surface, the earth's crust gradually sank into the space left by the rising lava. The subsidence of the crust produced a large, slightly depressed lava plain now known as the Columbia Basin (Plateau). The ancient Columbia River was forced

Gigantic Floods

The beginning of the Pleistocene brought cooling temperatures creating conditions favorable for great sheets of moving ice called glaciers to form. Thus began the Ice Age.

Over the centuries, as snowfall exceeded melting and evaporation,

a great accumulation of snow covered part of the continent, forming extensive ice fields. This vast continental ice sheet reached a thickness of about 4,000 feet in some areas. Sufficient pressure on the ice caused it to flow outward as a glacier which moved south out of Canada, damming rivers and creating lakes in Washington, Idaho and Montana.

One especially large lake, covering a portion of northwest Montana, played an important role in the formation of Dry Falls. As this lake grew in size, it eventually broke through the ice dam, allowing a tremendous volume of water to rush across northern Idaho and into eastern Washington. Catastrophic floods raced across the southward-dipping plateau a number of times, etching the coulees which characterize this region, now known as the channeled scablands.

As the floods in this vicinity raced southward, two major cascades formed along their course. The larger cataract was that of the Upper Coulee, where the river

roared over an 800-foot waterfall. The eroding power of the water plucked pieces of basalt from the precipice, causing the falls to retreat 20 miles and self-destruct by cutting through to the Columbia River valley near what is now the Grand Coulee Dam.

The other major cataract started near Soap Lake, where less resistant basalt layers gave way before the great erosive power of this tremendous torrent and waterfalls developed. As in the Upper Coulee, the raging river yanked chunks of rock from the face of the falls and the falls eventually retreated to their present location.

Here then is Dry Falls, the skeleton of one of the greatest waterfalls in geologic history. It is three and one-half miles wide, with a drop of more than 400 feet. By way of comparison, Niagara, one mile wide with a drop of only 165 feet, would be dwarfed by Dry Falls.

The Ice Recedes

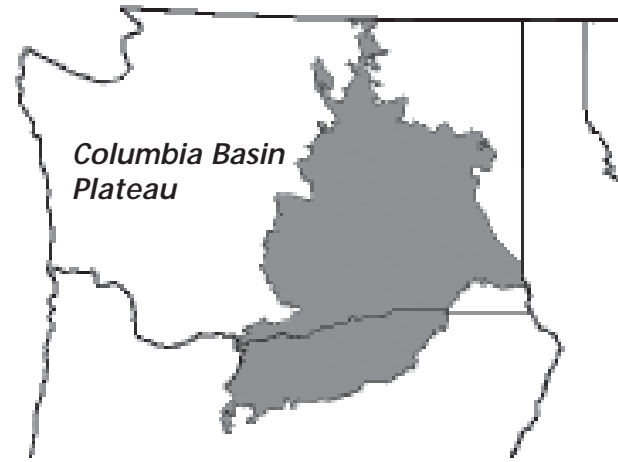
The climate changed again and the ice slowly melted. The Columbia returned to its original channel around the edge of the lava plateau. The Grand Coulee and the network of other watercourses across the plateau were left high and



Dry Falls

dry several hundred feet above the Columbia River.

Today the traveler sees numerous coulees and small lakes, as well as the giant precipice of Dry Falls; all are reminders of the raging torrent that once scoured this area.



into its present course by the northwesterly advancing lava. The lava, as it flowed over the area, first filled the stream valleys, forming dams that in turn caused impoundments or lakes. In

To learn more about the most catastrophic flood of the past two million years, and the geologic mystery it created explore the many books and DVDs available for sale in any of the park's book stores. **Mystery of the Megafloods** is the newest DVD to unravel the remarkable story of how the scablands of eastern Washington were created. Also available online at [www.nps.gov/laro](http://www.nps.gov/laro)

## Just Look UP!

While on patrol this winter, one of the park’s rangers stopped for a moment and looked up. There, staring back at her from a ponderosa pine was a bobcat (*Lynx rufus*). It was rare site since they are usually active from dusk to dawn, only occasionally traveling and hunting during the day. Most likely the bobcat was perched on the low tree branch waiting to pounce on small game such as a rabbit or quail, but not on the ranger. They are not considered dangerous to people, but the bobcat, like any animal, can become aggressive if it feels trapped.

## It’s not a Lynx!

After the ranger snapped her picture and showed it to her fellow rangers, the debate began. Is it bobcat or lynx (*Lynx Canadensis*)? Since both are in the lynx family, they are often confused for one another. Identification books were dug out and the Internet was consulted. It was found that bobcats are generally smaller, weighing 15-35 pounds, and are 25 -30 inches long. Their ear tufts and cheek ruffs are less pronounced, they have 3 distinct dark rings on the tip of their smaller “bobbed” tail, and their coat has a more distinct pattern and coloration. A side- by-side comparison of a

bobcat and a lynx were the most helpful in deciding it was indeed a bobcat. It was also helpful to learn that the habitat range for the bobcat stretches from the Canadian border to Mexico whereas lynx is found mostly in Canada and a few of the border states, such as Washington, Idaho and Montana.

As we read, we learned why we see so few in the park, though they may be plentiful in the area. A male bobcat’s territory is about 25 square miles, depending on the availability of food. They mark their territory by scent, and it usually overlaps with the smaller territories—15 square miles—of several different females, but does not overlap with other males. With the lake occupying much of the area within the park boundaries, a bobcat’s territory most likely stretches well past park borders. Bobcats are also solitary animals except when a female is with her kittens, so normally they avoid people. Like a common house cat, however, they may become curious about humans, pets, and activities and simply sit and observe from



**Bobcat (Photo B. Larivere)**

afar. Maybe that is what the bobcat was up to that afternoon, just watching the ranger on patrol.

Seeing a bobcat is not an everyday occurrence at Lake Roosevelt, especially since most visitors spend most of their time on the water. Perhaps if you were to visit one of the less crowded areas of the park, and if you’re patient and observant, you just might find you’re not alone. You too might be as lucky as that Park Ranger who just looked up.

## Aliens at Lake Roosevelt

Plants are everywhere we live, work, and recreate. Plants tell a story of adaptation from changes in the environment to human occupation. They act as a road map in understanding plant population density and dispersal. Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area is located in a semi-arid transition zone. The plant communities along the 150 mile-long reservoir gradually change from shrub steppe plant communities to ponderosa pine forest. The actual reservoir has its own unique aquatic plant species in addition to riparian vegetation along its margins.

The last 100 years of human occupation has added to, and in some cases replaced, portions of Lake Roosevelt’s two distinct native plant communities. Replaced with what? Invasive species. Invasive species are defined as a species that is non-native, or alien, to the ecosystem and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. As the native and invasive plants compete

for resources like water, the plant diversity of the area is reduced. In some cases this is done purely by accident. The most common way invasive plants are spread is along transportation thoroughfares such as roadways. Lake Roosevelt is not immune to invasive species. A preliminary survey of 1,233 acres, 10% of the parkland, identified 181 acres of 12 different invasive plant species. The most common invasive plants identified in the recreation area were: spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, dalmation toadflax and leafy spurge.

The lake or aquatic environment is no different. Several non-native species thrive in the shallow littoral zones and riparian margins. The most common aquatic invasive plant identified in the lake was Eurasian Watermilfoil.

What can you do to prevent the spread of invasive plant species?

- 1) Drive only on established roads and trails away from weed-infested areas.

- 2) When using pack animals, carry only feed that is certified as weed-free.
- 3) Know what you are planting and the potential strategies for escape to natural areas.
- 4) Remove seeds from vehicle tire tread and clothing.
- 5) Avoid driving recreation vessels through watermilfoil mats.
- 6) Prevent the spread of Eurasian watermilfoil by removing plant fragments from boat props, trailers, fishing lines, etc....

Lake Roosevelt is striving to identify invasive weed population within the recreation areas boundaries. Please contact us if you find invasive plant populations or have questions or concerns about invasive plants.

Contact: Jerald L. Weaver – National Park Service 509-633-9441 ext 128.

## Have You Seen This Plant?

Populations of non-native Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) have been found around Lake Roosevelt. This species is a new invader to the National Recreation Area. To effectively stop the spread of this plant we are looking for information from you. The key to effective control is to eradicate the species before the population spreads. Please notify park staff if you locate this plant.

### Japanese Knotweed Description:

This plant can grow to eight feet high, often appears shrubby and has reddish, bamboo-like stems, which are smooth and hollow.



**Japanese Knotweed**

The stems die back each year at first frost leaving tall, brown skeletons. The leaves are alternate, between four and six inches long and usually egg shaped. Small individual flowers bloom in late summer and are whitish to greenish, forming drooping clusters. Knotweed prefers moist, open, sunny locations but can grow on dry sites as well.

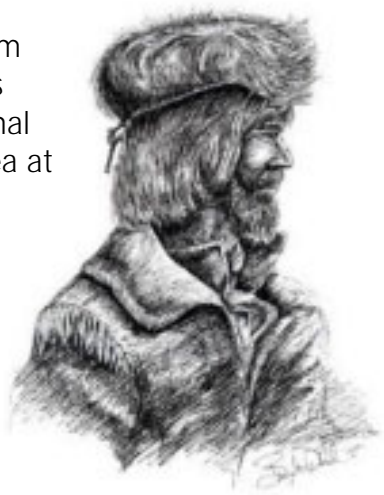
Spread is attributed to rhizome fragmentation rather than seeding. Once established the knotweed forms deep, thick mats obstructing root removal.

## David Thompson

The bicentennial of David Thompson's quest to find a navigable water route in what is now the U.S. from the Rockies to the Pacific Ocean begins in 2007. The five-year celebration culminates in 2011, 200 years after he succeeded in becoming the first person to chart the entire length of the Columbia River. The final leg of his journey to reach the ocean started within what is now Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area at Kettle Falls on July 3, 1811.

David Thompson's exploration of the Columbia River altered the path of history. His expedition and the subsequent trips of fur traders who followed the trail he blazed resulted in the first tribal contact and trade with the peoples of the upper Columbia. This trade allowed the tribes access to guns, tools and people that changed their way of life forever.

Over the next five years we will look back in time to see how David Thompson is progressing in his search for that navigable route to the Pacific Ocean.



## David Thompson 1806-1807

The competition between the Northwest Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and American fur traders was fierce in the early 1800s. With the supply of furs dwindling east of the Rocky Mountains, all three groups set their sights on the Pacific Northwest. It was a race to see who would be first to get over the Rocky Mountains, set up trade relations with the tribes there and reach the Pacific Ocean via the Columbia River. Lewis and Clark had already made the trip over land to the ocean along the lower section of the Columbia River and were on their way back to the United States in 1806. The great unanswered question of the time was, "Is the Columbia River the long-sought-after water highway through the resource-rich Pacific Northwest?" The prize to whoever answered that question would be a wealth of fur, especially the fur trade gold standard—beaver.

David Thompson, wintering partner for the Northwest Company, fur trader, explorer and map maker, was preparing a second crossing of the Rocky Mountains in 1806 in search of the Columbia River, his initial attempt failing in 1801. That fall, Thompson and his party lived at Rocky Mountain House along the Saskatchewan River clearing the trail and

catching supplies and canoes along the route he would follow the next spring over the mountains.

As spring came to Rocky Mountain House, Thompson was eager to get moving. In April of 1807, however, Kootenay traders came over the mountains and reported that the snow on the Divide was still as high as a pine tree. It wasn't until May 10 that Thompson's party, including his wife and three young children, could set out to cross the Rockies.

By June 22, Thompson had reached the Continental Divide "where the Springs send their Rills to the Pacific Ocean; this Sight overjoyed" him. For the first time in his 37 years he was in a place where the water ran not east, but west to the Pacific Ocean.

Thompson's group descended the Blaeberry River, a tributary of a large north flowing river. Thompson was not sure if this was the Columbia River, but he knew from George Vancouver's explorations that the mouth of the Columbia was at the 46<sup>th</sup> parallel-several hundred miles southwest of his current position.

Before he could explore the river to see if it was indeed the long sought after passage to the Pacific, Thompson had a more pressing matter—hunger. He and his party spent the summer just barely making ends meet while they built Kootney House and began trading with the local tribes.

To learn more about David Thompson, and to see what happens next, explore Jack Nisbet's two books [Sources of the River:Tracking David Thompson Across Western North America](#) and [Map Maker's Eye: David Thompson on the Columbia Plateau](#), or D'Arcy Jenish's [Epic Wanderer: David Thompson and the Mapping of the Canadian West](#). All three are available in the park's bookstores.

*Continental Divide*



## What's Missing?

Walking the trail to the Kettle Falls swim beach and you'll most likely see birds, trees and wildlife. But if you take a detour through the Locust Grove group

site, you'll find a few things that just seem... out of place. Concrete steps that mysteriously rise to meet nothing. Sidewalks that appear in the grass and then fade into the woods. Slabs



of concrete buckling as tree roots push their way up through the ground. You'll probably guess that there is something missing. Something big, like a town. So where are all the buildings that go on top of these

crumbling foundations next to the road?

The Grand Coulee Dam was built on the Columbia River during the 1930s De-

pression as a part of President Roosevelt's Works Projects Administration, a plan to irrigate the parched farmland of the Columbia Basin, bring electricity to rural areas and get the unemployed back to work, also brought the demise of 11 towns along the river. Faced with inundation by Lake Roosevelt, the reservoir created by the dam, some three thousand people had to leave their homes. Land, home and business owners had few options. They had to sell their property or see it condemned. Their buildings could be sold as well. Owners could pay for them to be moved or watch them burn.

A few communities, like Marcus and Kettle Falls, persevered by relocating, but many smaller towns

simply broke apart and scattered to the wind. The actual sites of most of the towns have disappeared under the reservoir, but the remnants

of these two towns can still be seen. Marcus is visible during the lake's drawdown and curious visitors can still stumble across the remains of old Kettle Falls year round in Locust Grove. They can imagine what brought people to the town as they look at the stairs that once served the stage-coach riders. Careful observers can find the family name Bevan etched into a sidewalk outside the old bakery. The remains of old Kettle Falls are slowly being reclaimed by the landscape but if we continue to talk about the town and remember its stories the town will never truly be gone.



*Old Kettle Falls*

## Be A Part of the Cycle... RECYCLE!

Recycling. It's more than just a buzzword or a cool thing to do. These days it's becoming a necessary way of life, one that is going to allow for the long term viability and sustainability of our American way of life.

And recycling just makes sense, both monetarily and environmentally.

### DID YOU KNOW?

- Every three months, enough aluminum cans are thrown away to rebuild the entire US commercial air fleet
- Every week, 500,000 trees are used to produce the 2/3 of the newspapers that are never recycled
- If all the morning newspapers read around the world were recycled, 41,000 trees would be saved daily and 6 million tons of waste would never end up in landfills
- Each year, 25 billion Styrofoam cups are thrown away...even 500 years from now, they will still be sitting in the landfill
- 2.5 million plastic bottles are thrown out every hour

(Source: Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries)

So how does all this affect you and why should you recycle? Recycling saves our natural resources, reduces pollution, saves energy, and extends the life of our landfills. In today's world with the rising costs of energy, especially oil, anything we can do to reduce our dependence on foreign oil is a good thing. For example:

- Recycling 1 ton of paper saves:
  - 17 trees
  - 6933 gallons of water
  - 463 gallons of oil
  - 587 pounds of air pollution
  - 3.06 cubic yards of landfill space
  - 4077kw hours of energy
- Reusing or recycling 1 ton of plastic bags saves the energy equivalent of 11 barrels of oil (virgin plastic is made from fossil fuels – oil)

- Recycling glass saves 25-32% of the energy it does to make new glass from virgin raw materials
- Making cans from recycled aluminum cuts related air pollution by 95% (i.e. sulphur dioxides which create acid rain)
- Recycling 1 ton of aluminum saves 37 barrels of oil

- Energy – it takes 5% of the energy to recycle aluminum vs. making it from virgin bauxite ore

There is a significant economic benefit for communities that recycle, specifically jobs and revenue. This is a growing industry that needs more people to work in all facets of the business: collections, separation, transport, processing and re-manufacturing. According to the National Recycling Economic Information Study (EPA, July 2001), "the recycling and reuse industry consists of approximately 56,000 establishments that employ over 1.1 million people, generate an annual payroll of nearly 37 billion dollars and gross over 236 billion in annual revenues. This represents a significant force in the US economy and

makes a vital contribution to job creation and economic development." (<http://www.epa.gov>)

Money. Yes, recycling can save you money. By reducing and reusing products, we don't have to buy new all the time. Whether it entails rinsing out the old Ziploc bag or reusing the plastic container to hold last night's leftovers, fewer new storage products are purchased. This leaves more money in our pockets and fewer trips to the landfill.

All developed areas at Lake Roosevelt NRA have containers for recycling glass and aluminum cans. In addition, Stevens and Ferry Counties have recycling facilities located near the Kettle Falls Boatlaunch/Campground, Barney's Junction and the towns of Marcus and Hunters. Lincoln County has collection sites at Fort Spokane and Seven Bays. These county locations collect paper products (newspaper, magazines, catalogs, junk mail), milk jugs (HDPE#2), tin cans, glass and aluminum.

## Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area: Your Local Garbage Dump?

An odd way to advertise or a good way to make a point? Many National Parks have a policy of pack-it-in, pack-it-out. Here at Lake Roosevelt, however, as a service to **campers** and **boaters**, we provide trash cans and recycle bins. Last year alone the National Park Service hauled approximately 270 tons of visitors' garbage to the landfill. The price? **\$13,000.00**. With your help we can reduce that cost. Look for and USE recycle cans marked **ALUMINUM ONLY** in all the campgrounds and boat launches and for larger county recycling bins that accept newspaper, magazines, glass, aluminum, tin cans, and milk jugs located in or near the Marcus, Kettle Falls, Hunters, and Fort Spokane campgrounds, and Seven Bays. Please note dumping of household garbage is illegal.



### Fast Facts:

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area Recycle figures for 2005:  
1200 plus pounds of paper  
780 plus pounds of cardboard  
130 plus pounds of aluminum and glass.

Recycling. It's not just a buzzword. It's absolutely essential for all of us to be active participants in the process of reducing, reusing and recycling. The staggering quantity of waste that we generate daily in this country signifies the necessity to modify our behavior towards the limited resources that we all share. Through recycling of these limited resources, together, we can reduce pollution, save energy, and extend the life of our landfills. At the same time, we create an economic benefit for ourselves and our communities by spurring job growth and saving money. Please make sure that you are part of that cycle. If you're not recycling, you're throwing it **ALL** away.

## Learn More! Read a Book!

Want to learn more about David Thompson's trip down the Columbia River? Do you need to know about wall-eye fishing? Perhaps you need a boating map for Lake Roosevelt. Maybe you just want a souvenir from your trip to Lake Roosevelt. Well, our bookstores have what you are looking for. Lake Roosevelt's bookstores have a unique selection of books, gifts and toys, specializing in subjects related to the park.

Come discover the mysteries of the Missoula Floods, geology, and the ice age.

Travel down the river with David Thompson. Learn about the Native Americans who have called this river home for nearly 9000 years, the construction of the dam, or the history of the National Park Service.



Use one of our many bird books to figure out what that bird was, or what wildlife you can find in the area.

Our coloring books can keep the kids entertained while teaching them about birds, animals, Native Americans and Lewis and Clark.

We have **charts, waterproof maps, postcards, stickers, and much, much more.**

Through a co-operating agreement with the National Park Service, the Northwest Interpretive Association operates bookstores in the park's visitor and information centers. The nonprofit organization plays an important role in making interpretive and educational publications available to travelers. It also funds special interpretive projects in the park.

Bookstores are located at Park Headquarters in Coulee Dam, Spring Canyon Information Station, Fort Spokane Visitor Center and Kettle Falls Information Station. See page two for hours and contact information. Or visit us on the web at:

[www.nps.gov/laro](http://www.nps.gov/laro)



# Facilities and Services

## KELLER FERRY

- Marina store with deli, groceries, ice and fishing licenses.
- Houseboat, boat, boat slip rentals.
- Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters).
- Fresh water during summer months.
- Campground and restrooms nearby.

**Hours:** Memorial Day weekend–Labor Day weekend

- Weekdays, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- Weekends, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Hours vary in the Spring and Fall. Call for further information.

Operated by:  
Roosevelt Recreational Enterprises (RRE)  
45751 SR 21 N  
Wilbur, WA 99185  
509. 647.5755 or 800.648.5253 (WA and OR only) for houseboat rentals.  
[www.rrehouseboats.com](http://www.rrehouseboats.com)

## SEVEN BAYS

Marina store with souvenirs, groceries, ice and fishing licenses. Fast-food restaurant. Boat slip rentals. Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters) and fresh water during summer months. Campground with hookups and water, showers, restrooms, and coin-operated laundry facilities.

**Hours:**

**Store and fuel dock**

- Memorial Day weekend–October 15, 9 a.m.–8 p.m. daily.

**Restaurant:**

- June 15–Labor Day weekend
- 11 a.m.–8 p.m., Monday–Friday
- 8 a.m.–8 p.m., weekends.

Operated by:  
Dakota Columbia Rentals, LLC  
1250 Marina Drive, Seven Bays, WA 99122  
Phone: 509-725-7229  
[www.dakotacolumbia.com](http://www.dakotacolumbia.com)

## KETTLE FALLS

- Marina store with deli, ice, and fishing licenses.
- Houseboat, runabout and kayak rentals.
- Covered or open boat slips on secured dock for seasonal or short-term moorage.
- Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters).
- Propane available.
- Campground and restrooms nearby.

**Hours:**

- Memorial Day–June 30, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- July 1–Labor Day weekend, 8 a.m.–7 p.m.
- After Labor Day–October , 8 a.m.–6 p.m.
- After season hours, please call 509.738.6121 for service by appointment.

Operated by:  
Lake Roosevelt Resort and Marina  
P.O. Box 340  
Kettle Falls, WA 99141  
509.738.6121 or 800 635.7585  
(Canada, WA, ID, and OR only).  
E-mail [houseboats@lakeroosevelt.com](mailto:houseboats@lakeroosevelt.com)  
or [www.lakeroosevelt.com](http://www.lakeroosevelt.com)

## TWO RIVERS

- Marina store with groceries, ice and fishing licenses.
- Full service restaurant.
- Boat slip rentals.
- Boat fuel dock with boat dump station (free to all boaters).
- Fresh water during summer months.
- Campground with hookups and water, showers, restrooms, and coin-operated laundry facilities nearby.
- Gas station and convenience store with a deli.

**Hours:** June 1 - September 7

**Marina**

- 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., daily.

**Restaurant**

- Sunday- Thursday, 9 a.m. to 1 a.m.
- Friday and Saturday, 24 hours.

**Gas station**

- Daily, 7 a.m. -10 p.m.

Spring and Fall hours vary. Please call for further information.

Operated by:  
Spokane Tribe of Indians  
6828 B Hwy. 25 S.  
Davenport, WA 99122  
800.722.4031 or 509.722.5500.  
[www.tworiverscasinoandresort.com/resort.htm](http://www.tworiverscasinoandresort.com/resort.htm)

## DAISY STATION

- Store with groceries, ice, beer, wine, fishing supplies, gift/craft items, and microwave.
- Boat fuel dock.
- Fresh water.
- Gas station with propane.
- Picnic tables.

**Hours:**

- 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., daily.

Operated by:  
Sherri Scott and Bill Barrett  
2990 Highway 25 So  
Rice, WA 99167  
509.738.6166

### A comparison of regulations between managing partners on Lake Roosevelt

Regulation	National Park Service	Colville Tribe	Spokane Tribe
Loaded firearms, permitted in campgrounds, picnic areas or on beaches	NO	NO	NO
Children under 14 required to hold fishing permit when accompanied by licensed adult	NO	NO	NO
State fishing license required while fishing from a boat	YES	YES	YES
Pets permitted off leash in developed beaches or picnic areas	NO	NO	NO
Pets permitted ON leash in developed beaches or picnic areas	NO	YES	YES
Roadside camping permitted outside of developed campgrounds	NO	NO	NO
Length of stay in campgrounds limited	YES	YES	NO
Camping requires reservations*	NO	NO	NO
Payment of overnight fee required at drive-in (not road accessed) campgrounds	NO*	YES	NO
Fires permitted in designated fire grates in developed campgrounds **	YES	YES	YES
Fires permitted in undeveloped boat-in campsites **	NO	YES	YES
Permit required for fires built at boat-in campsites **	NO	YES	YES
Fireworks permitted **	NO	NO	YES
Boat launch permit required (with fee)	YES	NO	NO

\* Campsites in select campgrounds may be reserved. See page 2 for details.

\*\* Check seasonal restrictions

For more information about the regulations on either of these Reservations, please contact them directly:

Colville Confederated Tribal Police: 800.551.5800

Spokane Indian Tribal Park Rangers: 509.258.7750

### Helpful Phone Numbers

Daily Lake Level: 800.824.4916 or [www.nps.gov/laro/home.htm](http://www.nps.gov/laro/home.htm)

Grand Coulee Dam Visitor Arrival Center: 509.633.9265

Game Warden to report poaching, cougar or bear encounters  
M-F 8-5: 800.477.6224

Colville Confederated Tribal Police: 800.551.5800 or  
Fish & Wildlife: 509.634.2110

Spokane Indian Tribal Park Rangers: 509.258.7750, Police: 911

For EMERGENCIES in the park dial 911. If you are using a cell phone you must tell the 911 operator exactly where you are as they may be located out of state.